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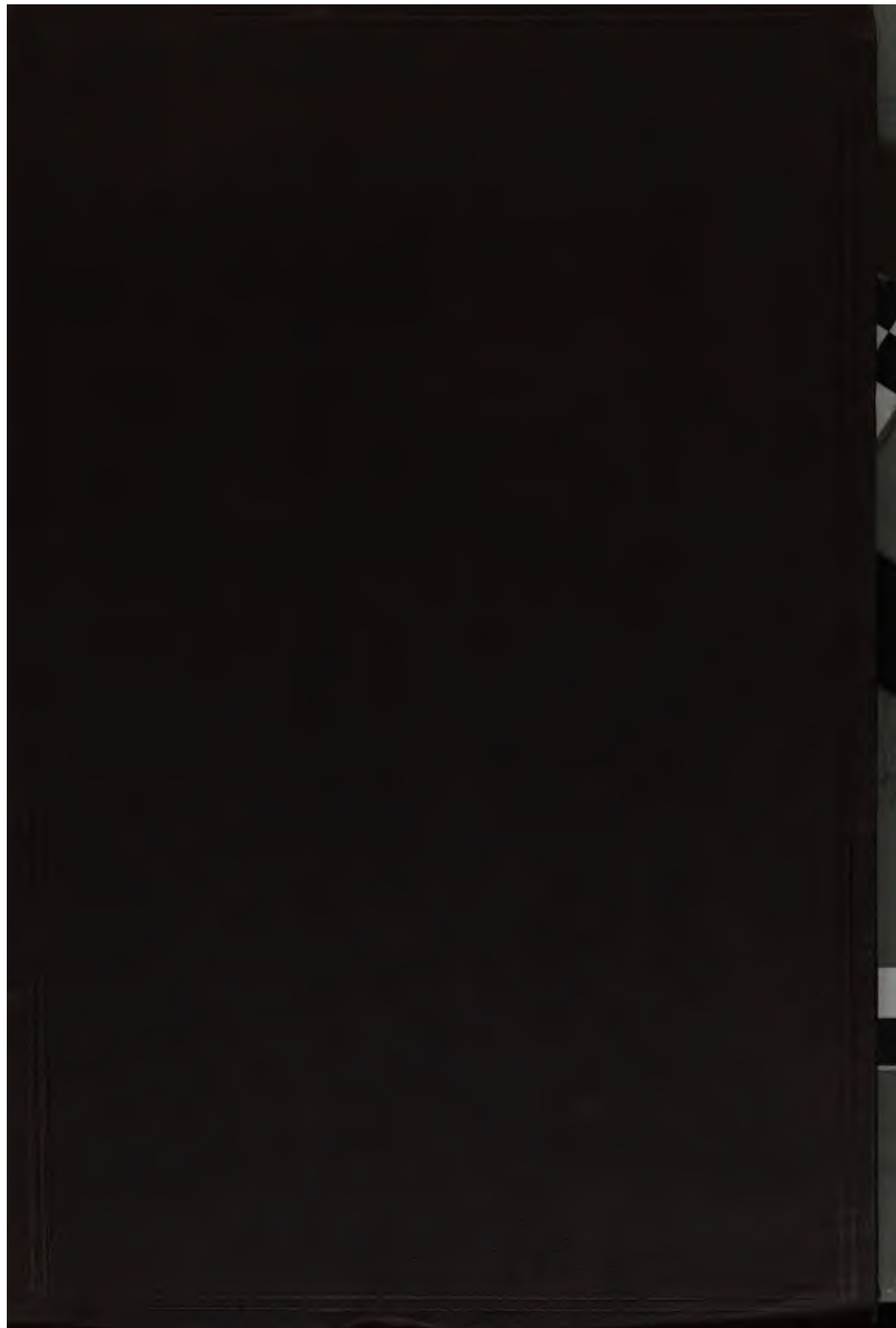
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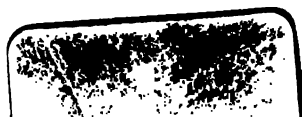
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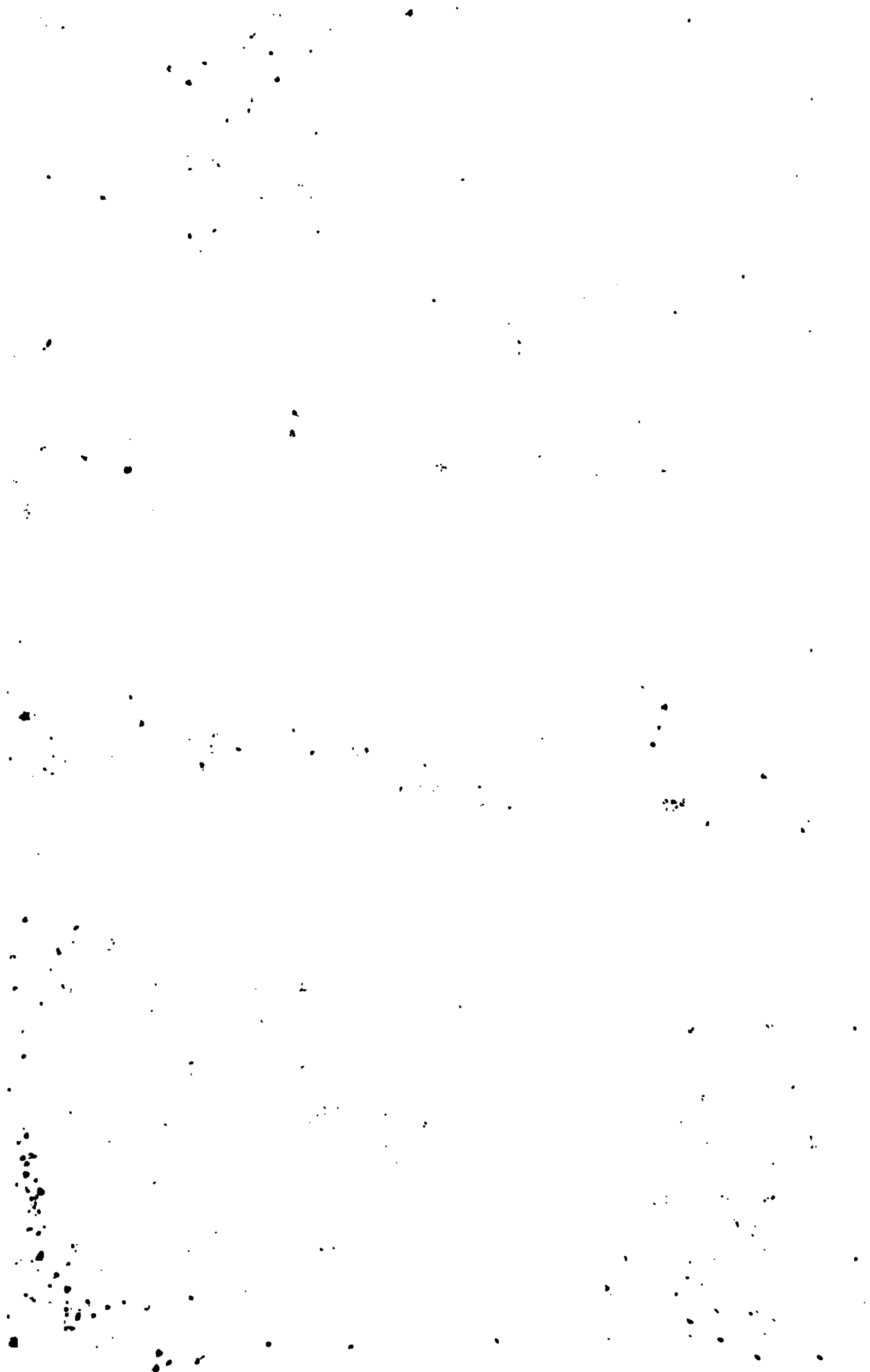




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IN MONTHLY PARTS

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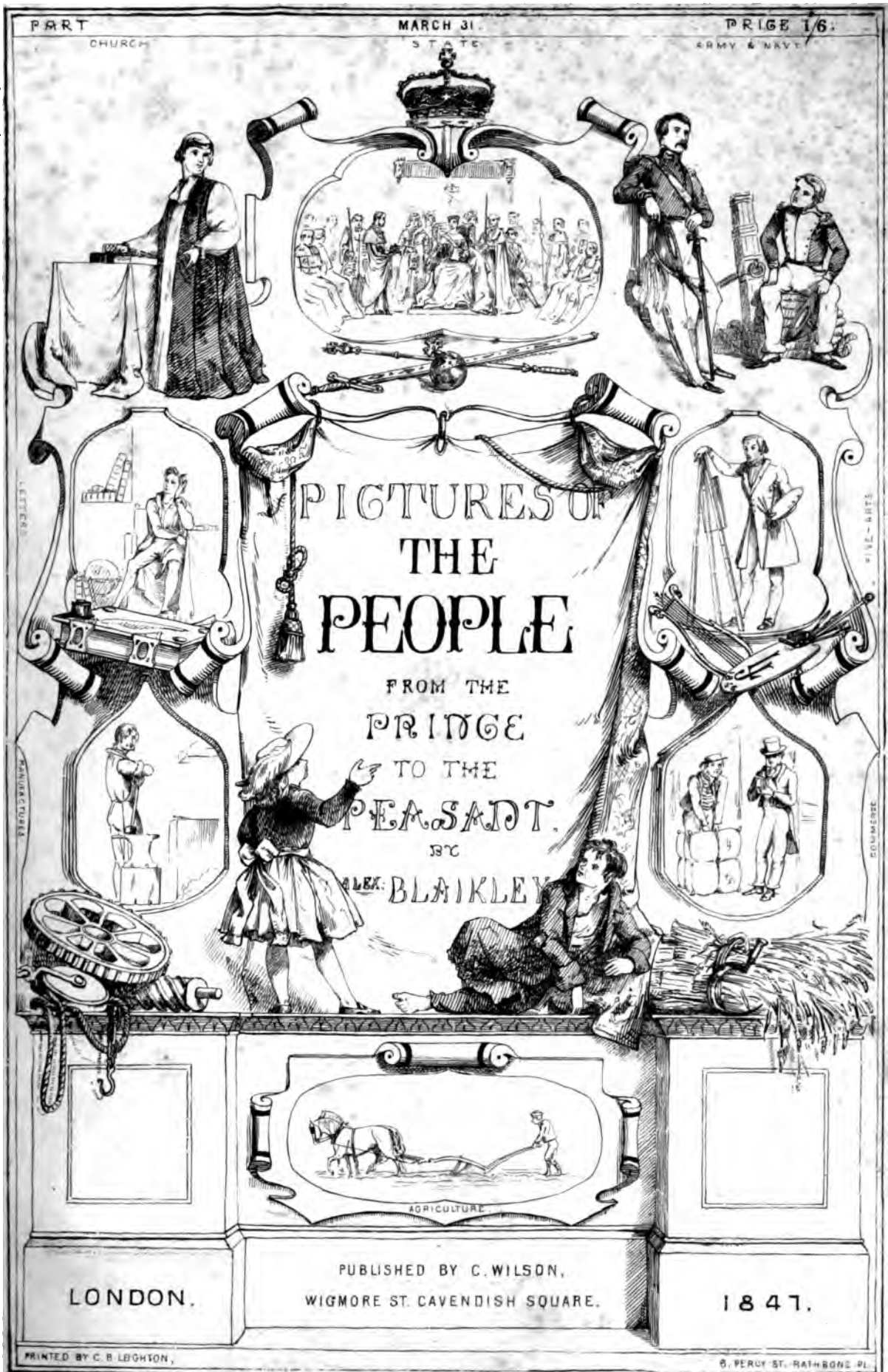
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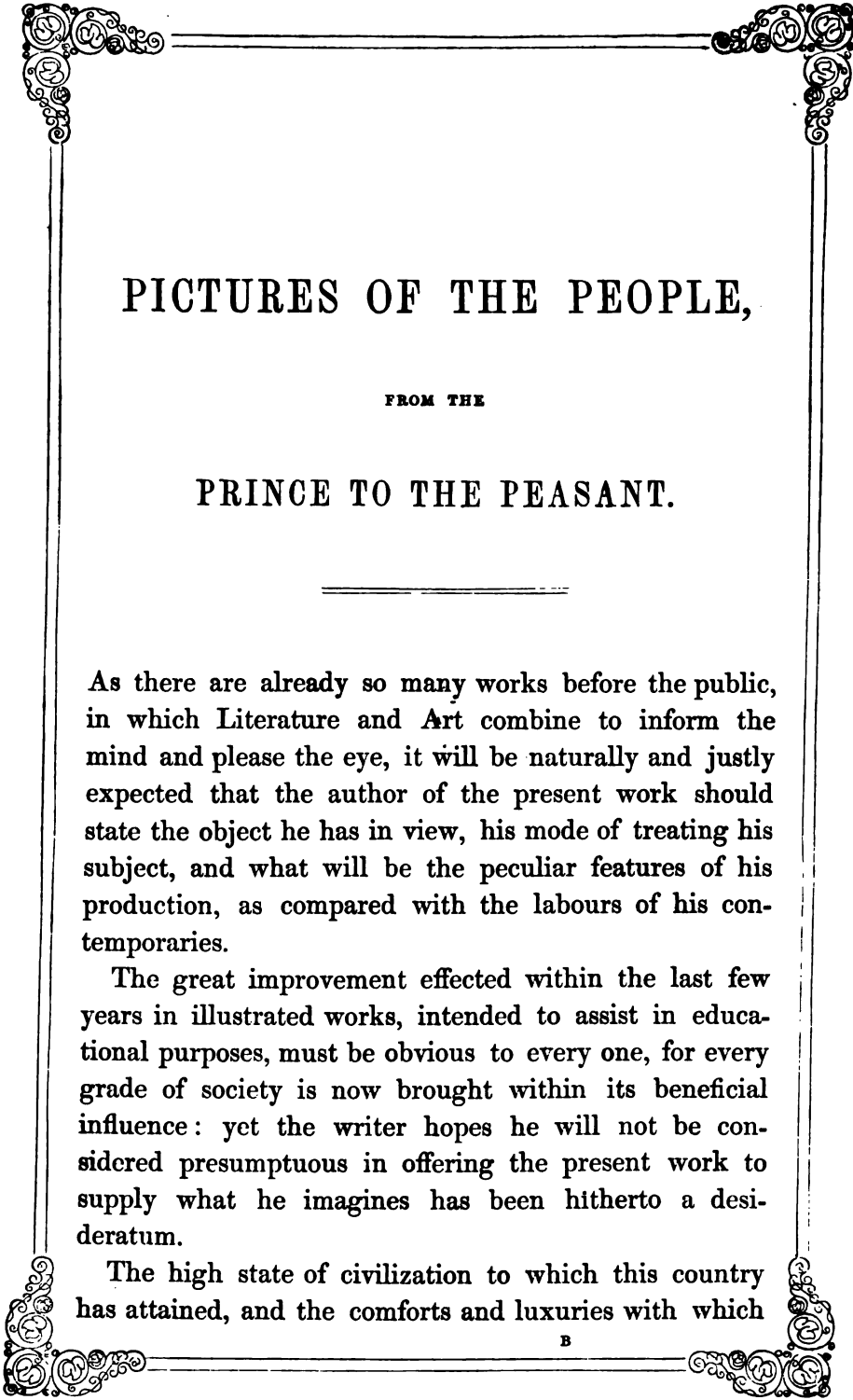
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IN MONTHLY PARTS.



F.G. CAIRD. EDINBURGH.





PICTURES OF THE PEOPLE,

FROM THE

PRINCE TO THE PEASANT.

As there are already so many works before the public, in which Literature and Art combine to inform the mind and please the eye, it will be naturally and justly expected that the author of the present work should state the object he has in view, his mode of treating his subject, and what will be the peculiar features of his production, as compared with the labours of his contemporaries.

The great improvement effected within the last few years in illustrated works, intended to assist in educational purposes, must be obvious to every one, for every grade of society is now brought within its beneficial influence: yet the writer hopes he will not be considered presumptuous in offering the present work to supply what he imagines has been hitherto a desideratum.

The high state of civilization to which this country has attained, and the comforts and luxuries with which

it abounds, are become from habit so familiar to us, that we rarely consider or inquire into the manifold, yet beautifully distinct combinations, by which the wearisome toil of man, the powers of nature directed and controlled by science, and the energies of the horse and other animals, are brought into operation, in order to produce not only things essential to our very existence, but even articles unknown to our ancestors, though now deemed almost indispensable. While, however, we acknowledge the important station occupied by the agricultural and manufacturing classes as contributors to the enjoyments of society at large, we must not be unmindful of the onerous duties incumbent upon the higher and middle classes, since it is from their numbers, owing to the high tone of education they are enabled to attain, that the highest offices in the Government are so ably filled, and the ranks of the various learned professions daily recruited.

To supply the rising generation with some tangible knowledge respecting these various divisions of society, conveyed by means of accurate drawings of the persons of the more conspicuous members of the classes *above*, *around*, and *beneath* them, accompanied by descriptions affording information relating to their duties, habits, and modes of subsistence, is the object of the present publication. While, however, the work is primarily intended for *the young*, the author flatters himself that it may not be altogether unacceptable to the more advanced in age; since he has based it upon the results of personal inspection, strengthened and verified by reference to the most authentic sources; having, for this purpose, watched the mechanic in his workshop, the

weaver at his loom, and the agricultural labourer while engaged in his varied occupations;—neither the illustrations nor descriptions will be solely derived from imagination, but based upon facts.

All children, as their mental powers gradually develop themselves, become more and more desirous of information; and there is no lack of subjects to excite their curiosity in the world around them: but their parents, absorbed by the unceasing duties of active life, are not always competent to answer their inquiries in a satisfactory manner. To such the present work may not be unwelcome. In it will appear the highest functionaries of state and the lowest grade of artizans, the scion of aristocracy and the boy tending the machine, each in his appropriate costume, drawn from life,—with suitable explanations; and it is hoped, that while, on the one hand, respect for his superiors may be excited in the reader's breast, when he becomes acquainted with their arduous duties, on the other hand his sympathies may be awakened for the toils and privations, the comforts and enjoyments of his humbler fellow-citizens.

The work will therefore comprise individuals selected from the several departments of GOVERNMENT (including the CHURCH, the ARMY, and the NAVY), SCIENCE and ART, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE. Minute details cannot be expected; but certainly one advantage will be gained, if a foundation be laid and an incitement given for further research.



HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.
QUEEN VICTORIA.



their enemies; either shutting up their prisoners in damp darksome dungeons, or ordering them to the tender mercies of the axe, the stake, or the gibbet. With others, they are full of beneficence, combined with virtue more than human, and abounding in riches and dignities, which they are anxious to bestow upon all that come under their approving eyes: and consequently the great desire of the aspiring boy, adequately sustained by the consciousness of his own merits, is to come within the magic circle; in full belief, that being seen and known, royalty cannot but approve and honour. On the one side, there is awe and fear of a power out of whose hands there is no supposed deliverance; on the other, a romantic belief that all the riches of the earth are collected in the royal store-rooms, and "*Open, sesame!*" is all that need be said to admit the royal favourite into gorgeous palaces, where fruits and flowers, gold and jewels, nymphs and fairies, wait at command, like the scenes depicted in the tales of the Arabian Nights.

Now, there is no doubt much cause for such views becoming imprinted in the youthful mind, since the history of all countries affords many facts upon which such reasoning may be based; and I should be indeed sorry if, while endeavouring to combine amusement with matter calculated to induce profitable reflection, I lessened in the slightest degree the deep respect which all ought to possess for the persons and characters of those whom the providence of the Ruler of all things has placed over us for the purposes of order and good government. Nevertheless, a more correct view must be taken of the subject; and, not looking for any of the romantic endowments which the minds of children

bestow upon the person of their sovereign, they must learn to esteem their Queen for those qualities she really does possess, so befitting her high station ; where, in conjunction with the attributes of the royalty which she inherits from a long train of ancestors connected with all the royal families of Europe, and sedulous attention to the welfare of her subjects, she also manifests an endearing diligence in performing the duties of domestic life ; exhibiting those traits which adorn the mother, whether placed in the highest or humblest position, and which excite in the breasts of parents an additional interest in the welfare of Her Majesty and her Royal Family.

Our illustration represents the Queen in her robes of state, as she appears when exercising one of the most important duties of her station, that of assembling her Parliament for the purpose of enacting laws for the government of the country, and of taking into consideration the grievances which may affect any of the various classes of her people, and devising remedies for the same ; of providing the means for carrying on the various departments of the executive ; of affording justice to all within her extensive dominions ; and, while demanding due respect from foreign powers, endeavouring to maintain peace with all the world. Without the exercise of her prerogative, no assembly can take place. As the first person in the kingdom, and the representative of all government, she must be honoured, in conformity with both divine and human law. It is in her power to confirm the sentences awarded for the punishment of criminals, and also to remit the same, when consistent with the public safety ; but, for good reasons, Her Majesty has been relieved from the painful task of signing

the fatal warrant. Under peculiar circumstances, the royal authority can rescue the criminal even from the hands of the executioner.

I subjoin a brief summary of the various branches of the Royal Prerogative. The Queen alone has the power of treating with foreign powers by means of ambassadors, as well as of determining the privileges granted to foreigners in their intercourse with this country. In her is invested the office of declaring war and making peace. She has the sole command of the army and navy; and all the military and naval stores, as well as the fortresses of the empire, are at her disposal. It is hardly necessary to state, that she transacts all these affairs by means of Secretaries, &c., who, as the Sovereign is legally held "to do no wrong," are considered responsible for whatever they may advise Her Majesty to do with respect to the exercise of her various prerogatives. She appoints the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty, the Lord Chancellor and the Judges, the Secretaries for the Home, Foreign, Colonial, and War departments, &c.; subject, however, to the approval of Parliament, in whose recommendations, conveyed by the majority in both houses, she usually concurs. She has the sole power of summoning, proroguing, and dissolving Parliament. Every bill there passed must receive her assent. She appoints by commission, besides the Lord Chancellor, one or more Speakers in the House of Lords, and approves the choice of a Speaker made by the House of Commons. She has also the power of adding to the House of Lords by creating Peers.

The British monarchs are bound by law to maintain

the rights and liberties of the Established Church of England, in which they have the power of nominating the Bishops, (subject to the approval of the Deans and Chapters,) and many of the inferior clergy. The prosecution of all criminals, the charge of lunatics, and the care of minors, are among the Regal powers. Many prerogatives formerly belonging to the monarchy are now laid aside.

The number of persons belonging to Her Majesty's Household are, in the Lord Chamberlain's department, 48; Ladies of the household, 27; Lord Steward's department, 6; department of the Master of the Horse, 10; Medical department, 20; in all, 111.

The Revenues of the Crown have undergone various changes during different reigns. When power is gained by conquest, the contributions are exacted; when held by the consent of the nation, a suitable provision is made voluntarily for the maintenance of the King's numerous public and domestic servants. In the reign of Henry IV., when the revenue and profits of the kingdom, together with the subsidy of wool, and tenths of the clergy, amounted to no more than 48,000*l.* per annum, 16,000*l.* were appointed for the charge of the Royal household. In 8 and 9 Henry IV., a duty of tonnage and poundage began. In the third year of Henry V., the revenues, consisting of the great and petty customs, tonnage, poundage, the revenues of Wales and duchy of Cornwall, &c., amounted to 56,966*l.* In 29 Henry VI., the household charge was reduced to 12,000*l.*

But although it is natural for young people to think that kings cannot want money, yet history relates par-

ticular emergencies when they have been obliged to borrow, giving as security their most valuable ornaments. Those who have read Sir Walter Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel" will remember the scene between the needy King James and George Heriot.

In the reign of Charles II., the revenue amounted to about 2,000,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of a voluntary gift from the country, of a great duty on wines and merchandize, &c., granted to the king for life. The revenue amounted to above 5,000,000*l.* in the reign of Queen Anne. The sum allowed for the ordinary charges of government, in the reigns of William and Anne, was 700,000*l.*, the nation being, at the same time, burdened with debt, in consequence of the many wars carried on. A sum is annually voted for Her Majesty's use.

The royal crown is made according to the taste of the wearer. The crown of George IV. weighed four pounds and a half; Her present Majesty's weighs a little more than three. It is composed of hoops of silver, covered with precious stones, enclosing a cap of deep purple velvet. On the top is an orb surmounted by a Maltese cross of brilliants. Among the other emblems of sovereignty are the orb, a ball of gold, studded with diamonds, &c., supported by a golden cross similarly adorned; and two sceptres, one described as the "ensign of kingly power and justice," the other as the "rod of equity and mercy." The parliamentary robes are of crimson, the coronation ones of purple velvet, furred with ermine trimmed with gold lace. The style of Majesty was first assumed by Henry VIII., before whom the title was Sovereign, Lord, Highness, &c.

In her exalted station, the Queen has, of course, no

equal; but such is the extent of liberty enjoyed by her people, guaranteed by constitutional laws, that we may safely say there is no country where the Ruler is more loved and honoured, or where the people enjoy greater freedom of person and speech. The diligence Her Majesty exhibits in discharging her important duties presents a valuable example to all her subjects; for the well-being of society depends upon the active co-operation of all its parts,—upon the industry, bodily and mental, of its highest as well as its lowest members. Her Majesty is of active habits, and is also said to derive much pleasure from her private amusements, cultivating those of an intellectual nature, music, drawing, &c., with great success.

Her Majesty ALEXANDRINA-VICTORIA I. is the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III., and Victoria Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Saalfeld Coburg. She was born at Kensington palace on May 24, 1819; ascended the throne, upon the decease of her uncle William IV., on June 20, 1837; and was married to H. R. H. Prince Albert on Feb. 10, 1840. She is the sixth monarch of the Brunswick family, and the thirty-fifth in succession from William the Conqueror.

While yet an infant, Her Majesty was deprived by death of the care and attention of a father, to whom she was already an object of the strongest affection. The duty of conducting her education consequently devolved upon her bereaved mother, who devoted all her energies to the important office of training the future sovereign of these realms; and to her the national gratitude is due for the manner in which she has fulfilled her charge.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.
AS PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

PRINCE ALBERT.

THE Queen had the happiness, not always enjoyed by sovereigns, of marrying a prince of her own choice ; one also who has gained the affections of the British nation by his amiable conduct. Passing over his dignity as Prince-Consort, and his rank as an officer of the British Army, he is here represented in a character highly acceptable to the people of this country, that of the encourager of Art and Science, honouring by his presence the institutions founded for their advancement, with many others of a public nature. His Royal Highness appears as President of the Royal Society of Arts, distributing prizes to the successful candidates in the various branches open to the emulation of competitors.

Imagine, my young friends, for a moment, the pride the youthful aspirant for fame must feel, when, after the many difficulties he has encountered while prosecuting his laudable task, struggling with the hopes of success and the fears of being overcome by a more talented competitor, he receives the desired prize from the hands of a Prince, and that Prince the husband of his Queen !—What renewed exertions it must, or at least ought to excite within him ! what endeavours to prove worthy of the honourable distinction, and manifest by future works that the reward was not given in vain !

PRINCE ALBERT is the second son of Ernest, late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. He was born August 26, 1819. I need scarcely mention, that he possesses literary and musical talents of a high order.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

It is hardly necessary to state, that the notion entertained by some inconsiderate persons of reducing all men, with respect to property and position in society, to one level, is as impracticable as undesirable. Subordination and distinction are observable throughout nature. From the lowest state of inorganic substances to the highest rank of animated beings, the student must perceive a continued progression in their powers and in their value in the estimation of man; and although he finds at times the lines of separation very faint or blended together, like the countless fractions that form the sum, yet there are marked characteristics which serve to distinguish the various classes; thus, gold is distinguished from silver, and silver from lead, although possessing many properties in common: and when, in his progressive investigation, he arrives at his own position in this arrangement, there he likewise finds so many natural and artificial distinctions which prevent him from seriously indulging in any hope of attaining to the fancied equality. But let us not be mistaken in this matter: all men have an equal claim upon their fellows for assistance and co-operation. Even in a state of uncivilized nature there are always some qualified, by age and experience, to direct, yet still requiring the strength and energies of youth to perform. Yet none of these natural or honorary distinctions can disjoin the close relationship which exists between man and man. To whatever numbers they may increase, they ought, as far as



THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.
(LORD LYN DHURST.)

natural justice is concerned, to be on the same footing as different members of the same family; and as we have good reason to believe that the distinctions found among mankind commenced originally with the authority of a father over his offspring, as in patriarchal times, so these distinctions in the family of man have gone on, though assuming a variety of appearances, according to the degree of civilization attained. When pursuing your studies in antiquity, you will learn the extreme power possessed by Roman fathers over their sons; which they themselves could not throw off without three times selling them as slaves. When, however, numbers increased, and families were divided into various sections, it became necessary to choose a head, whose authority all should recognize. In associations comparatively at peace, this subjection would naturally be rendered to superior knowledge and judgment, generally found in men of mature age; for, as Mr. Pitt observes (when speaking of the British Constitution, and describing the primitive nature of all government as arising from that veneration which children have for their parents or the elders with whom they have been brought up,) even in old men, there exists a certain degree of respect and even fear, lest they should offend a parent, when he has attained to an unusual old age, and when to all appearance there is little difference between them as companions in the downward path of life.

But, notwithstanding these signs of natural affection, the history of man shows him to be ever reckless and insubordinate. Unwilling to yield obedience or live quietly, his restless spirit continually breaks out into acts of violence and aggression towards his weaker fellows, and he is only kept in check by superior power.

This is, no doubt, very humiliating to one who would have man perfect; but it appears in every page of history. Now although many of these restless spirits have become the principal governors of large classes of mankind, yet we also find that others have been controlled and brought into subjection by discipline, and their energies so directed as to become, instead of the scourges, the benefactors of the human race.

A great struggle was continually going on between brute violence and the moral power of wisdom and benevolence; till, in process of time, men saw that it was more advantageous to employ their strength in honest labour, than by destroying the persons, and wresting the property of others, to live in continual fear of retaliation. Gradually laws for preserving order in society, and compelling the rights of property to be respected, were imposed; and those men were and have since been held in great esteem, who, from their high qualifications, obtained pre-eminence among the people, and who applied their minds to the perfection of those laws and a careful distribution of justice, not revenge. Since we have in England as good a specimen of modern government as in any country, we will content ourselves with endeavouring to point out the various steps in the order of society; for although the power may be abused, yet the offices and duties, in most cases, are valuable, and when faithfully performing them, the parties in office are deserving of honour and respect: the faults of the functionary may bring certain condemnation upon himself, yet do not in any way justify disrespect towards the law which established the office for the public benefit.

To carry into effect the laws enacted by Parliament,

various courts have been established, with judges to preside and determine all cases, according to law or equity.

The court next in order to the House of Lords is the Court of Chancery, presided over by the Lord High Chancellor of England, who is the highest officer of the law, and who decides in his court according to equity, guided by precedent; rectifying errors or dealing leniently, according to conscience, in the Queen's name, whose representative he is, like all other judges and magistrates.

Many now important offices have sprung from mere honorary titles; and, on the other hand, many others, becoming virtually sinecures, are valuable as affording means whereby persons of influence or talent may officially become servants of their Queen and country.

The Lord High Steward was, we believe, the highest officer of state in former times, but is now only appointed to preside in the House of Lords when a peer is tried for any crime or misdemeanour.

The Lord Chancellor was originally the King's secretary, transacting his official business in various ways. The office was frequently held by eminent ecclesiastics, who were generally competent, from their learning and knowledge of the laws, to fulfil the duties. Arfastus, bishop of Northelham, in Norfolk, was Chancellor to William the Conqueror; Thomas a Becket, to Henry II.; and Cardinal Wolsey to Henry VIII. The office was granted in various ways, by patent, at will, and for term of life, as with Cardinal Wolsey, but the case was held void. The Lord Chancellor, on his appointment, receives the great seal, and vacates his office by returning it to Her Majesty. All patents, commissions, warrants, &c., from the Queen, are perused by him

before being signed. Henry V. had two great seals; one of gold, which he delivered to the Bishop of Durham, Lord Chancellor; the other, of silver, was committed to the care of the Bishop of London.

The Illustration represents Lord Lyndhurst, in his place in the House of Lords, delivering his opinion, the sketch being taken before his resignation. We shall have, on a future occasion, to refer to this functionary in his legal capacity.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Army, is here represented as a General commanding in the field of battle. He fulfils the duties formerly transacted by the King, and is therefore Her Majesty's representative in that capacity. He has the full command of the Army, distributing the various divisions of it, as the public good or convenience may require. By his authority, general courts martial are held to try cases of importance, and at the Horse Guards are his official chambers. His military secretary is Lord Fitzroy Somerset. He has also a private secretary, Algernon Greville, Esq. The various other officers of the Army department we will refer to on a future occasion; but we have, in the meantime, introduced to our readers the Head of the Government, with her representatives in exercising the powers established to resist aggression, whether at home or from abroad.



FIELD MARSHAL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.





H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The person of the heir to the British Empire must consequently become an object of the highest interest, not only to every loyal subject, but to every person interested in the progress of civilization throughout the world, when we reflect upon the immense influence exercised by this country over every other, and the importance of the stability of British institutions. The progress of the youthful prince in the education befitting his high station will no doubt be anxiously observed by all who are desirous of seeing England prosper.

King Edward I. (surnamed Longshanks), our young friends will remember, was one of the ablest of the English sovereigns; but his schemes for increasing the power of his government were seldom restrained by considerations of justice or mercy: of this his conduct towards Scotland and Wales afford many proofs. After subduing the barons, who, under the feeble rule of his father Henry III., had encroached very considerably upon the prerogatives of the king, under pretence of asserting the liberties of the people, he was incited by his desire of increasing his power to add the principality of Wales to his dominions. The Welsh enjoyed their own rulers, laws, and customs; but actuated by the traditionary enmities belonging to the inhabitants of border countries, and the poverty incidental to the mountain life, they made frequent inroads upon their wealthier neighbours, devastating the fertile plains of Hereford, Cheshire, and Gloucester. The king availed himself of these forays as a fair pretext for marching into the heart of their country, and extorting absolute submission from Llewellyn, their prince. The peace was, however, of short duration. Llewellyn, confiding

in a prophecy, again revolted, but was finally subdued, and lost his life while fighting for the liberties of his country. His brother David suffered by the hands of the executioner for endeavouring to maintain his hereditary rights. Wales was shortly after annexed to England as a principality, the title of Prince being conferred upon the king's eldest son, who from that time (1284) till now has been created Prince of Wales by patent shortly after his birth.

Though commonly called Prince of Wales, the eldest son of the sovereign is by inheritance Duke of Cornwall, Edward, the Black Prince, being the first. On the death of a Prince of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwall reverts to the Crown, or is transmitted to the next eldest son of the king. The present possessor of this dignity has also the title of Earl of Chester by patent, and is likewise styled Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron Renfrew, and Hereditary Great Steward of Scotland, honours anciently belonging to the sons of the kings of Scotland. He is the first person in the kingdom after the Queen and her consort, and sits on Her Majesty's right hand on state occasions; but, as a legislator, votes like other Peers. He is also a Knight of the Garter, being by patent a constituent part of the order. The owner of these high titles is but a child of five years old; and we have represented him, in our sketch, as amusing himself with the world on paper, and pointing out the map of Great Britain, in particular, to his playmate and royal sister. May every nook and corner become dear to their youthful minds, and early impressions remain in after years!

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE next person represented occupies an elevated place in the country as the Primate of all England, his rank in the order of precedence being next to the members of the Royal Family. As Archbishop of Canterbury, he is the highest dignitary of the united Church of England and Ireland, and possesses privileges not enjoyed by the other three Archbishops of York, Armagh, and Dublin. England, including Wales, is divided into two provinces, over which the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Ireland likewise has two metropolitans, Armagh and Dublin. The Queen, as stated before, is temporal head of the Church.

As the sheriffs have civil, and the lord lieutenants military jurisdiction over the various counties, so the archbishops exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the courts of their respective provinces, over the bishops as well as the inferior clergy. The archbishop, on the receipt of the sovereign's writ, calls the bishops and clergy of his province to meet him in convocation. Appeals from the bishops can be made to him in person, and in like manner causes can be carried from the consistory courts of each diocese into the archiepiscopal court. During the vacancy of any see, the archbishop takes charge of the spiritualities, but the sovereign of the temporalities; and if an archiepiscopal see be vacant, the dean and chapter are the spiritual guardians. If a living should not be filled up within six months after a vacancy by the bishop of the diocese, the archbishop has then the power of presentation.



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTEBURY

The Illustration represents the Archbishop exercising one of his peculiar functions, that of crowning the sovereign, which honour has twice fallen to the lot of the present archbishop, in the case of William IV. and her present Majesty. Among his other privileges are the right of conferring academical degrees, and qualifying eight chaplains. Wherever the Court may be, the king or queen are his domestic parishioners. His diocese includes about three-fourths of Kent (346 benefices), and the oversight of twenty sees in England and Wales. He has for provincial dean, subdean, chancellor, and chaplain, respectively, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lincoln, and Rochester, for the time being. He is the patron of two archdeaconries, one canonry, six preacher-ships, and 149 benefices; a lord of trade and plantations, principal trustee of the British Museum, and visitor of several colleges. The annual value of the see is estimated at 17,000*l.*, and there are two residences attached, Lambeth Palace, and Addington Park, Surrey.

The see of Canterbury is said to have been founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent, about the year 596, at the instance of Augustin, the monk, who was sent over by the Pope Gregory to convert the Saxons. Christianity had been introduced into the island by the Romans long before, but had been almost extinguished by the barbarous invaders. The metropolitan see was originally London; the sees of Lichfield and St. David's also possessed archiepiscopal rights, which, however, gradually merged into the see of Canterbury.

The history of the Church is a subject well worthy of study, and cannot be entered into in a work like the present, although, to follow out our prescribed plan, it will

be necessary to refer to some other officers of the Church of England. With regard to the costume, the episcopal robes will be again delineated, although familiar to most of our readers. The general form of the full robe that is worn by the dignitary we represent, during the act of crowning, will be understood by reference to the sketch, a rich purple habit embroidered with gold. We may remark, that the wig is not now worn by the bishops in the House of Lords, where they sit by right of their temporalities as Barons; but the Archbishop of Canterbury may be recognized by that well-known head covering. His signature is "W. CANTUAR."

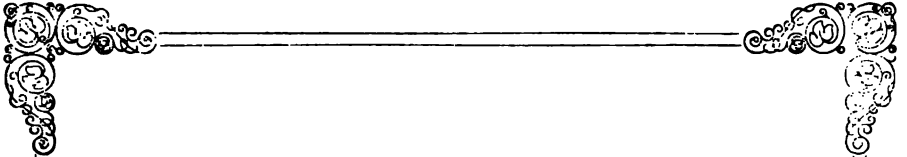
The ARCHBISHOPRIC of YORK is of ancient date, and formerly the Scottish bishops received consecration from the holder of that see, and owed him spiritual obedience. From this they were released by the Pope after much litigation, and afterwards were governed by their own archbishops. The Archbishop of York is Primate of England, Almoner to the Queen, &c. &c. The annual value of the see is about 10,000*l*. The residence is Bishopsthorpe Palace. His signature is "E. EBOR." The archbishops have the ducal distinction of "His Grace."

In the earlier periods of our history, when even among the higher classes education was of a very limited character, the archbishops were necessarily much employed in political affairs, and we find among their number the most skilful and energetic of our statesmen. Since the Reformation, however, their legislative duties have been chiefly restricted to topics connected with the discipline and temporalities of the Church.





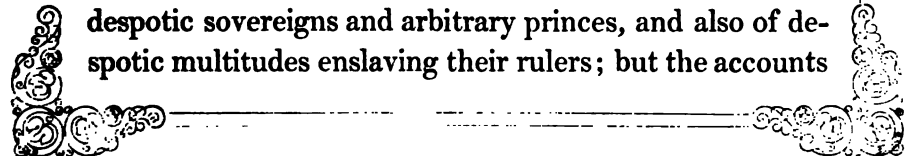
THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.
MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.



LORD PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

My young readers must be well aware how valuable a privilege it is to have a friend to converse with and confide in; and how often, when affected by some trouble, whether of a trifling or important nature, they longed for a meeting with that friend, that the cause of uneasiness might be imparted, when the weight, which, however light it might appear to others, was a burden to their mind, might probably be relieved by the mutual confidence of friendship. Perhaps, in the narrow family circle, the chosen counsellor may be a father, a mother, a brother, or a sister, perhaps a dear cousin or playmate; or, not enjoying the condolence of a relative, the kindly office may be filled by a tried friend: however that may be, the good advice, the sage counsel, the hints for future guidance, are all to be highly prized; and no person is safe without assistance of this kind, though many try to dispense with it to their hurt.

Our young friends, with these considerations, will be glad to learn that the Constitution of this country, while it restricts in many respects the authority of the Crown, yet recognizes the necessity of perfect freedom in the choice of advisers for the public weal. Were all the responsibilities of Government to be borne by our young Queen without assistance, the burden would indeed be heavy; for to rule a people with justice and mercy is no light task, and requires all the support which the people can yield to the executive. You no doubt have read of despotic sovereigns and arbitrary princes, and also of despotic multitudes enslaving their rulers; but the accounts





FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY
LORD J. RUSSELL.

speech in February, 1804. It is for politicians to consider and criticise his politics; but many of our readers will understand one good thing he did when Lord Henry Petty, namely, instituting an inquiry into vaccination, which made the value of that discovery very generally known, and in consequence of which Dr. Jenner obtained the grant of 10,000*l.*, and many in all probability were saved from a loathsome disease. In 1809, he became Marquis of Lansdowne, and was Lord President of the Council from 1830 till 1841, with the exception of a short interval. His Lordship has now the management of the national scheme for Education.

It may here be remarked, that as Her Majesty has a representative in Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant, so His Excellency has the assistance of a Privy Council also, the members of which have the title of Right Honourable, and are usually the judges, the commanders of the forces, and the attorney-general.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

WE have already adverted to the Cabinet Council, and, *en passant*, may observe, that it is so called from the ministers of Charles the First having met in the private closet of Queen Henrietta. It is well known to be composed of the principal members of Her Majesty's Government, all Privy Councillors, but only a small number of that body. Their deliberations are always in private, and even kept secret from their adherents in



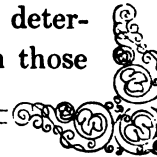

Perhaps, to a stranger visiting London, the greatest sight he can witness is the assembling of the Parliament. To see the whole at once, he must have the good fortune to get a place in the House of Lords when Her Majesty opens the session by addressing the Lords and Gentlemen assembled in the Upper House, where sitting on the throne, with a gracious inclination she bids the Lords be seated, and commands the attendance of the gentlemen of the House of Commons, in answer to which summons, the members, headed by their Speaker, assemble at the bar, and listen attentively to Her Majesty's address. After this the gorgeous assembly separates; the Queen returns to her palace, the Lords to their robing rooms, and the Commons to their House. It is upon the address that the interest of debate commences; and as we will have occasion, at another time, to describe the House of Commons, we refer our readers at present to our sketch of the Premier addressing the House; not in the official dress of Her Majesty's household, blue and gold, but, like the sketch of the President, in the neat dress of a private gentleman, though attending to the great concerns of the nation. We shall, however, have to represent the household uniform on another occasion, but have greater pleasure in representing LORD JOHN RUSSELL as he is usually seen.



OF THE COUNTIES, SHERIFFS, &c.

You have no doubt heard, in your childish days, of “an old woman who lived in a shoe, that had so many bairns she didn’t know what to do;” and, while pitying her hard case, may perhaps have thought her a very wonderful little woman, and yet a very foolish one, for not getting a larger shoe, or an old boot, or a hat, or some more commodious habitation, wherein she might have peace and liberty to move about and enjoy herself, instead of grumbling in her place of confinement: but it is likely that she had been born in the shoe, and loved all the little nooks and corners of it; perhaps had had little peeps out of the sides of it, and seeing nothing but dirty water all round it, and black muddy-looking hills in the distance, might have thought the old shoe (supposing it old) the finest place in the world, and had determined, therefore, upon continuing her residence there; as was the case with another party you may have heard of, who “lived at the foot of a hill, and if they’re not dead, they live there still.” But the old woman we have in our mind’s eye must be very old; and although we never see any thing of her excepting her image with a three-pronged fork, looking very young, yet she is said to rule the waves; and if she is still alive, she must be the oldest woman in this country: she is named Britannia, and has been called so for many centuries.

Now, this old woman in the shoe, with her numerous offspring (whom we wish to identify with Britannia, who has likewise had a great number of children), determined, of course, to abide in the shoe, although those





SHERIFF.

possessed of a greater range of vision might come to to the conclusion that there were more commodious places equally beautiful elsewhere: but they judged only by their own standard of perfection; for, whether they are confined in their judgment by a shoe or a palace, a hamlet or a city, an acre or a kingdom, still they are all inclined, both men and boys, mammas and little girls, notwithstanding all their difficulties as to what they should do, to consider no place like home: and that is precisely the reason why so many people think there is no place like Britain; and although Britannia is growing very old indeed, and her children have increased to such great numbers, that sometimes after she has been very kind to them, and given them a holiday, like so many school-boys as they are, they make a bellowing that quite distracts the old woman, so that she does not indeed know what to do. Some of her children, it is true, have sometimes left her for adventures, and many have never returned: but, wherever they go, she always looks after them, and is very angry if they appear to forget her, as they are very apt to do; for notwithstanding the remembrance they have of the good things she gave them while she made them work hard, yet, after wandering and travelling about a long time, they think that the home they had was not the only fine place in the world, and that it was truly a very small place for so many people. If my young friends will look on the map of the world, and try to find out this great country they live in, they will have some difficulty in finding the little spot, which to our mind is not very unlike an old shoe, for, although rough in its appearance, it has borne many goodly feet: the toes, of course, have

always been foremost in the world; but that worn-looking heel to the north has nevertheless been remarkable for the support it has yielded, and for the strength of its material. If you wonder what that other little spot is to the left of the shoe, we would suggest the buckle enriched with diamonds that might have graced the shoe, but by some accident is almost detached, bound only by slender threads, and so covered with mud, that scarcely any of its intrinsic worth can be seen: still, were any one gifted with perseverance and knowledge sufficient to cleanse the ornament, jewels of rare value might be discovered, the sparkling beauty of which would amply reward the industrious labourers.

Well, my young friends, I have apparently wandered far from my purpose, but not without a reason; for this important country, which we love so much, and are so unwilling to leave, and which we have likened to a very humble, but useful article,—this country, called Great Britain and Ireland, a very small speck on the face of the globe, is yet the seat of industry and learning, and has by those and other means gained the respect of strangers, and acquired power and authority over many extensive tracts of the world. The liberty of the people, and the security of their possessions, together with the general spread of information, have been the means of acquiring this power. We cannot say that such has always been the case, or that the people have always enjoyed the invaluable privileges they do at present; but means have been gradually taken to promote the peace of the country and the free exercise of the privileges they now possess. In our previous pages we have described the chief powers established to preserve

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GENTLEMAN EQUIPPED
FOR SPORT.



LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.



LORD LIEUTENANT AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM.

THE above offices are not unfrequently held by the same person, our nobility being generally the office-bearers; the duties connected with the safety of the session records, and the necessary attendance at the court of quarter session, being fulfilled by the Clerk of the Peace, an officer who has considerable duties to perform, and who is appointed by his superior, according to express Act of Parliament, the latter being liable to severe penalties if he sells the office. The Lord Lieutenant exercises military authority in the county. In the reign of George II. an Act was passed to provide a force in each county to preserve the peace, and oppose an enemy, the militia being selected by ballot from the inhabitants of the county, and bound to serve three years, or find a substitute: unless in great emergencies, they were not required to leave the country, but fulfilled the duties of a soldier within it. The Lord Lieutenant is a Peer, and, besides the above duties, has to attend in Parliament. He is represented, in our illustration, in the parliamentary robe worn on state occasions. The rank of the Peer is marked by the number of stripes of ermine and gold on the robe; the Duke has four, and by half a stripe they decrease to two on the Baron. Although the country is divided amongst Lords and Commoners, many of the latter being large landed proprietors, yet we may consider the Peers as the representatives of agriculture, residing principally in the country, and taking part in all the sports and pastimes of the English people, the Peer and the Com-



34 LORD LIEUTEN

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FARMERS, LABOURERS, &c.

WHOEVER may be the owners of the land, it is obvious that the products of it are intended for the good of the many ; and it is only by labour, and in many cases with extreme toil, that its benefits can be attained. Every country has its peculiar riches and contrasting wants ; and according to the distribution of the earthly stores, so is the labour of man distributed. There they are scattered in small groups over extensive tracts of land, patiently cultivating the ground, which in many places is of that hard and unfriendly nature that calls forth all the ingenuity and patient expectation that man, depending for his bodily existence on its fruits, is capable of showing. Here, again, they are crowded together ; some in dark holes of the earth, spending those long hours in which others behold the glorious sun, and all the indescribable beauties effected by its nurturing rays, they groping in deep caverns for fuel to give heat when the sun will not appear, for gold and silver, with many other rare, though useless-looking things : till formed by the cunning hand, the clay, the stone, the ore, assumes a useful form, and men exchange food for gold, and gold for food. Others, again, are pent up as voluntary prisoners in a crowded city, darkened by its own vapours, buying, selling, weaving, smelting, hammering, forging, packing, loading, unloading, and shipping ; all busy preparing instruments to procure food and clothing ; or, not satisfied with that, labouring in various ways to gratify the acquired tastes of those who are not in want of the first necessities of life. Surely the labour of

greatest importance is that of procuring food to replenish and strengthen the wasting frame of man and beast, and therefore those multitudes who patiently dig, and plough, and sow, and reap, valuable fruits they barely taste, are deserving of the care and protection of their overseers. Though humble may be their lot in this life, there is, to burghers and citizens, an idea of peace (we regret we cannot say plenty) about their lowly dwellings, that makes the wealthy denizen of the noisy town to stroll at sunrise o'er the trodden paths, and from the elevation of some sloping hill survey the wooded country stretching far beneath, with rivulets, and fords, and cattle snuffing up the morning air, while herds and ploughboys, issuing from their lowly sheds with cheerful whistle, wend their way to labour for the day. The view is pleasing, and distance lends enchantment to it; but go a little nearer, the scene is changed,—we will not say invariably, for we recollect our days of childhood, when sent from town to gain increase of health by running over the fields to see the cattle milked, the horses shod, the corn thrashed, the milk congealed to curds, and pressed tight, made into cakes of rotund form and hospitable size: then by the stream that trickled through the moss, and leaped in childish jumps from stone to stone, meeting new playmates as it ran along, till, coming to a spacious ground inducing rest, it ceased its ambulating way, and sank in temporary repose; then, roused again by fresh desire to wander on its wayward course, it tumbles over the massive wheel placed in its way by cunning men who know the nature of this mountain child; the wheel goes round, and corn is ground; the men in livery white arrange the dust in various bags

well tied, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd; they name the flour, and housewives knead it into dough, and bake sweet country bread, the staff of life. We well remember an old grey-headed man, a farmer called, who loved a little child, though not his own, and oft would take him on his knee, and rub his little face with his bristly crop; then, taking staff in hand, would trudge across the miry fields to see the men at work: the little boy would try to open the gate, and run before his aged leader. There was one small cottage, that at this distant period comes fresh to my mind: it was a dirty smoky place, one half a shed, where slept a cow and other members of a farm-yard; the other, and the better half, contained a kind old woman and some rustic daughters: they may have had some hasty words at times, for they were homely, and bore the human nature; but all our recollection of the dingy place is what a child may feel when fondled by a woman; but there our stay was short, a visit merely from the larger house, where dwelt our farmer friend and daughters three. The sons had gone abroad, for though the land at home was good, yet ploughmen must be fed, even in a homely way. This was in Ayrshire, a thought which brings at once before us Robert Burns, the ploughman poet, who laboured hard, but found enough to do to pay his rent, and keep his meal-tub fu'.

According to the government returns, it is calculated that about one-third of the population are employed in agriculture, and about three-fourths of that number are engaged in the rearing of corn; which our young friends must be aware is, for almost every member of the community, a chief article of sustenance; and, without the

labour of a great portion of our fellow-subjects, all must suffer the privation of necessary food, many have had painful evidence, scarcely removed from their sight, of what the poor suffer when there is a scarcity of provisions, especially of the common articles of diet; and it is painful to think that those through whose exertions the ground brings forth plentifully should often be the sufferers, when, in the dispensations of Providence, any thing occurs to stop the usual supplies. But when the labourers are fortunately the tenants or servants of benevolent men, their privations, when they do occur, are relieved by those attentions to their wants that lighten affliction, and bind in closer ties the dependent and the benefactor.

PEASANTRY, &c.

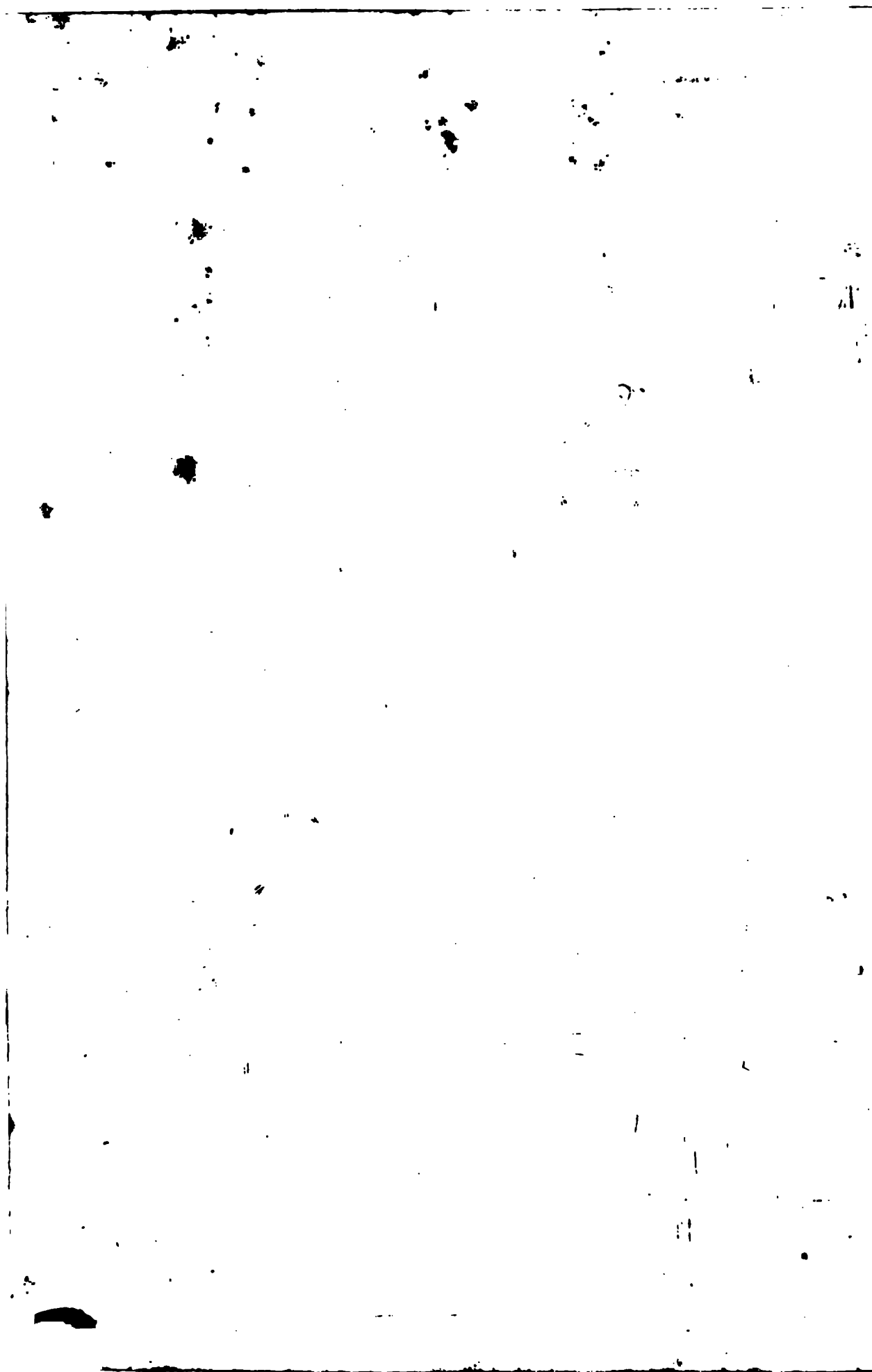
FROM the sketches we have gathered in our wanderings, we have selected a few for illustration: one, a peasant's wife and her babe, sketched at a cottage-door, in Warwickshire. She was comely; and the row of cottages, of which her abode was one, appeared to be the habitations of quiet people. The flowers that grew around the doors, and twined up the walls, indicated a little leisure spent in tasteful pursuits; for we must remember, that although the cotter is not possessed of valued works of art, the result of man's knowledge, and being ignorant of classic rules of criticism, cannot appreciate those luxuries that delight the eyes and minds of educated men, yet he may possess an enthusiastic



THE COTTAGE WIFE.



THE COTTAGE MESSENGER.

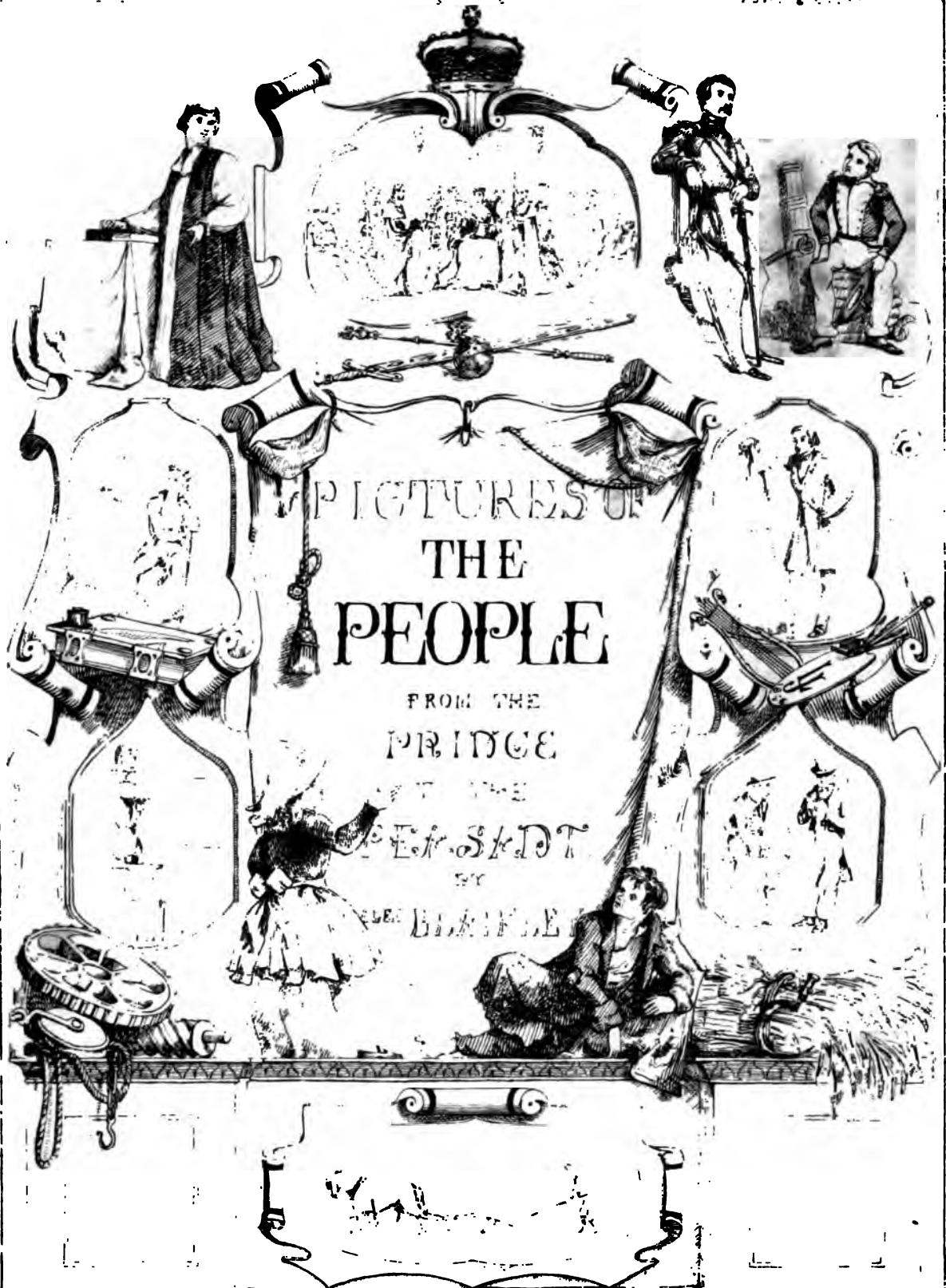


IN MONTHLY PARTS.

PART 2

APRIL 30.

PRICE 1/6.



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WIGMORE ST. CAVENTISH SQUARE

1847.

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admiration for the glorious and wonderfully beautiful works he daily sees around him, and his little ones may cultivate and watch the progress and perfection of those graceful forms that the learned can only try to imitate and praise. Then to see the sturdy cotter, after his labour is over for the day, returning from the field, where ploughs and harrows, rakes, spades, and mattocks, help the weary toil, his little rosy curly-headed boy, aiming at his father's dignity, picking up the scattered twigs to carry home. It is a pleasing sight, and although the peaceful scene is often marred by those rude passions that pain and trouble men, yet still we like our cotter and his family, for, being kindly treated, he treats others kindly, and, with his wife and children, leads an honest life.

Another sketch exhibits a stout young lad, who serves in various ways his neighbours round, his little sister by his side, in light case bonnet, bashfully turns her side, an earnest of her after-days, when turned a village queen, she is wooed by some smart swain, whose prize is not the Indies or its gold, his only wish the fair one to possess. The poets, Burns and Bloomfield, well describe the sad and cheerful moments of the poor. Our task is to depict them in their simple dress, a dress which changes not with fashion, but remains for generations much the same; a coarse made shirt, the corded breeches, sometimes the red or blue plush vest, the ornamented frock, and round white hat, with ribbed hose, and heavy clogs or shoes, make up the outward man of England's labourers. In Scotland, they wear the broad blue bonnet in many districts, but not the Highland kilt, as some suppose, which is a national

garb as distinct from the Lowlands as the Grecian or the French. The Scotchman does not wear the outer frock: either a coarse blue coat or fustian jacket, and under this humble dress the same stout heart abides that may be found in men of finer mould. They plough the ground, and sow the seed; their wives and maids, at harvest-time, assist to reap the fruits. Then jovial evenings come, with many a wondrous tale; and often the merry dance refreshes old and young, the old, by seeing again what they have been, as Richard says, in Bloomfield's tale,

“ May you be all as old as I,
And see your sons to manhood grow ;
And, many a time before you die,
Be just as pleased as I am now.”

When those who have it in their power consider how little serves to make the peasant comfortable, well may they try what pleasure they may themselves enjoy by looking to their humble wants. Many live far from their estates, who see little of those labourers on their ground; and though kind-hearted men may often be commissioned with the important charge, yet many of the poor linger through life in penury and pain, forgotten by all except their friends in poverty and sorrow, who cheer themselves by ministering to their neighbour's wants out of their scanty store.

According to the Government returns of occupations in Great Britain and Ireland, 1841, the number of farmers returned for Great Britain is 300,123; ditto, for Ireland, 492,238; farm bailiffs and land stewards, Great Britain, 4,004; ditto, Ireland, 4,829. Total of labourers



THE LABOURER, (GOING HOME.)





THE LABOURER, (GOING HOME.)

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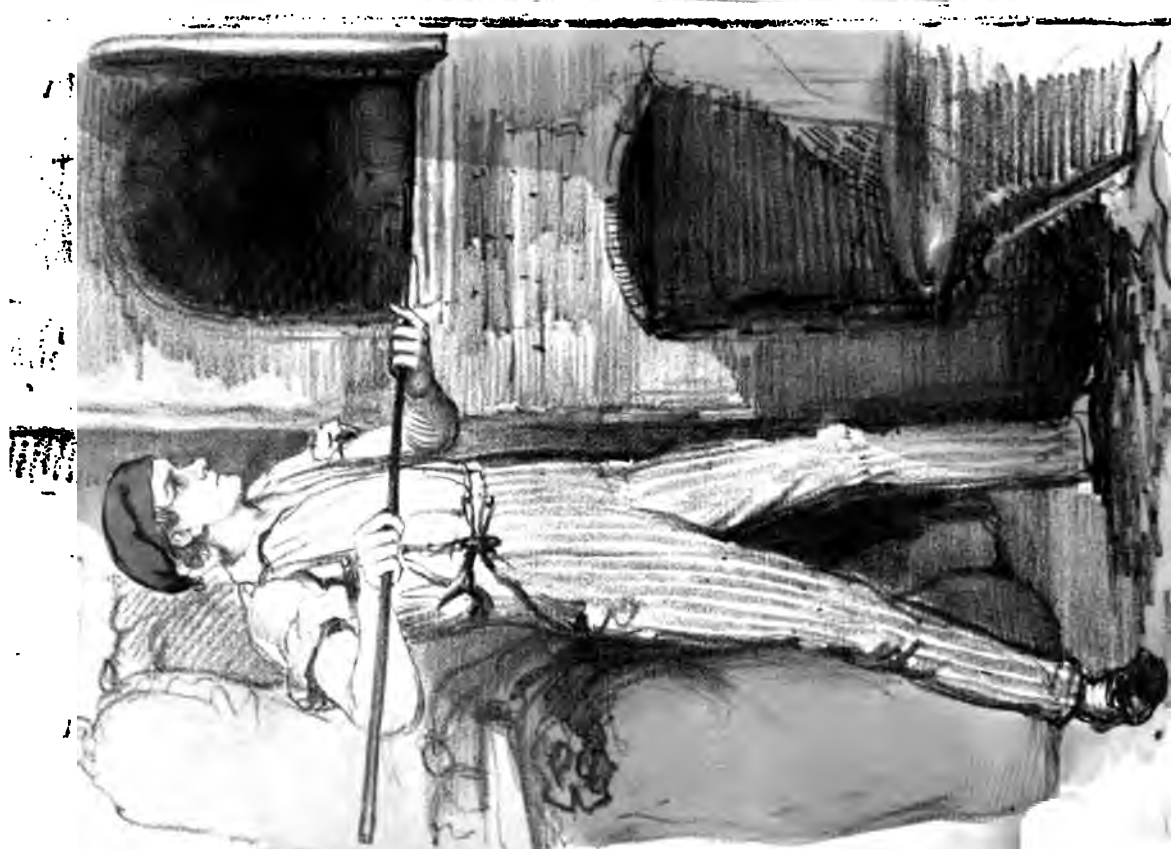
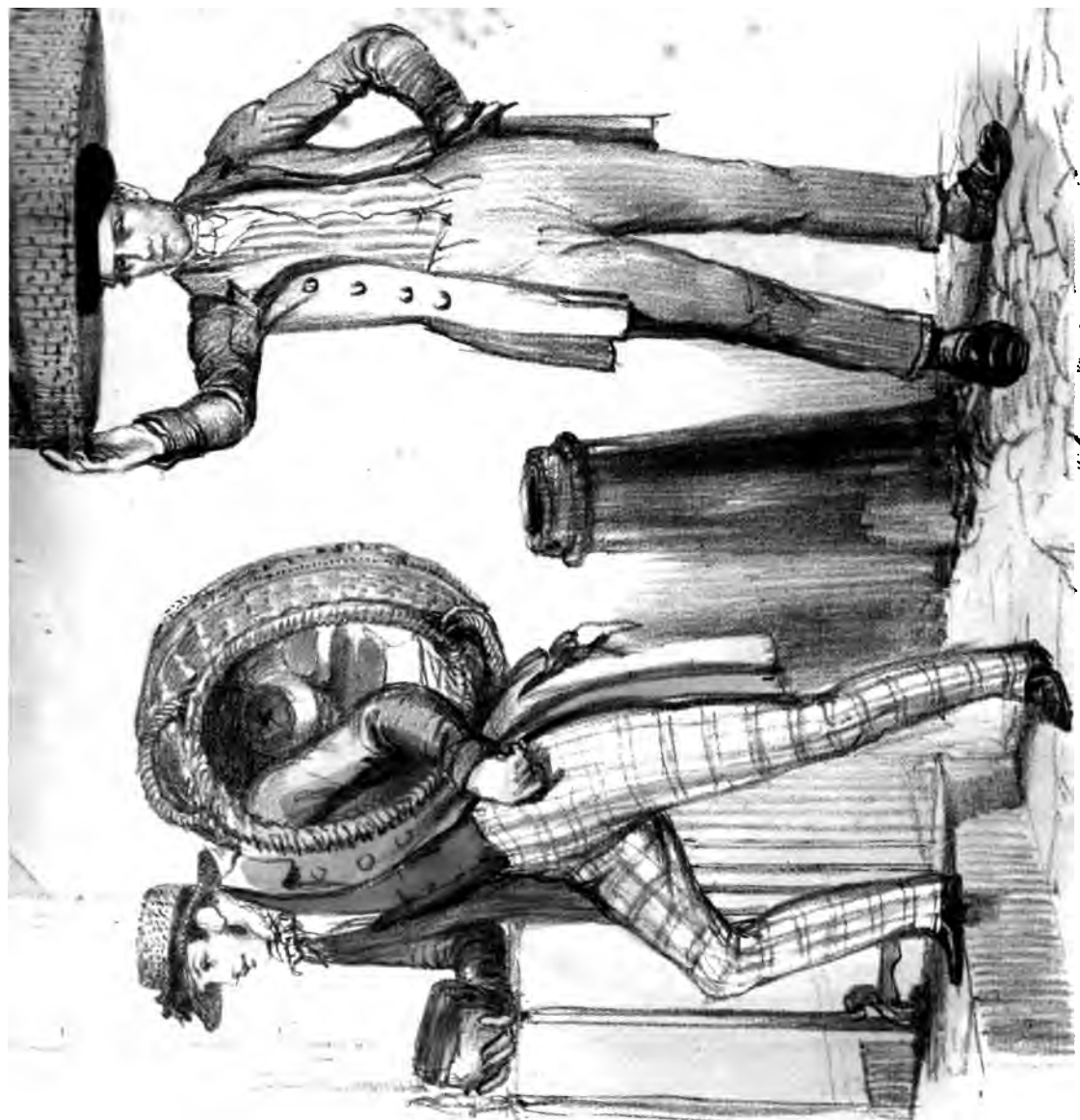
A PEASANT GIRL.

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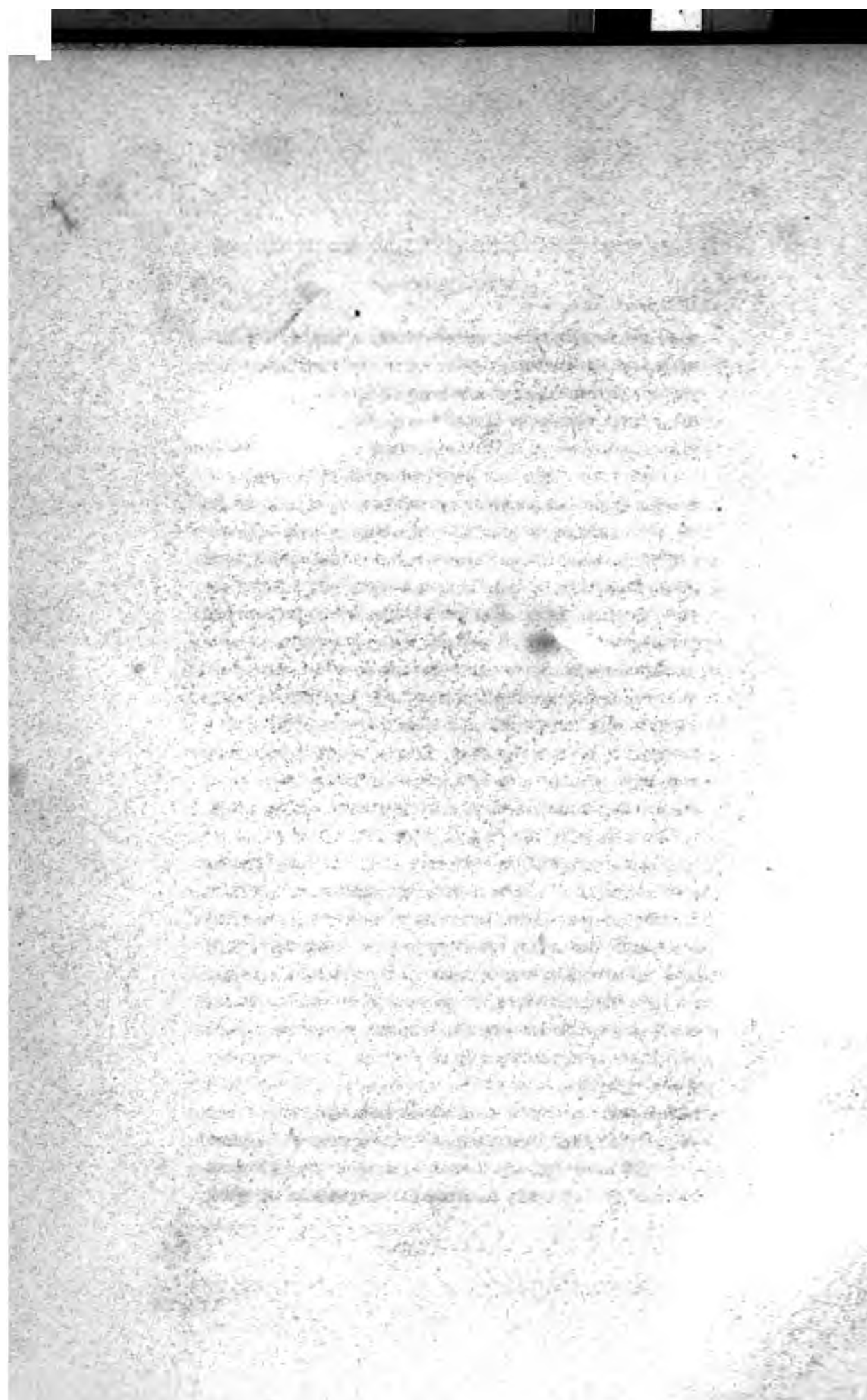
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Glasgow Milk Maid (Butter milk Cart)



used to suspend the milk-cans from the shoulder, by means of the extended wooden blades and belts. Our sketch of the Glasgow milk-girl will convey an idea of the general business-dress of a young woman so occupied; but, instead of the extended arms, the cans are held from the body by the intervention of a hoop, which being held in the hands balances the weight, and extends the milk-cans from contact with the person. The recorded number of milk-sellers and cow-keepers in the three kingdoms is 13,112, but these are mostly proprietors of dairies. The milk is carried about and sold, in many instances, by persons who are returned as domestic servants, and often by the buxom daughters of small farmers; as, for instance, the farmers' wives and daughters of Lanarkshire and the surrounding counties drive into Glasgow (which is one of our most populous and wealthy cities) with their carts of milk. In the back-ground of our plate we have represented a "sour milk cart" (or butter milk), which may be seen in all the populous streets early in the morning, the contents being eagerly purchased by all classes as the usual accompaniment to the oatmeal porridge, that nourishes so many sturdy boys and girls: even hearty wealthy men enjoy their cog o' brose, wi' sour milk fresh fra' out the kirk. Wise Dr. Samuel Johnson knew little of the learned men that Scotland's oats nourished, when he spoke lightly of their food.

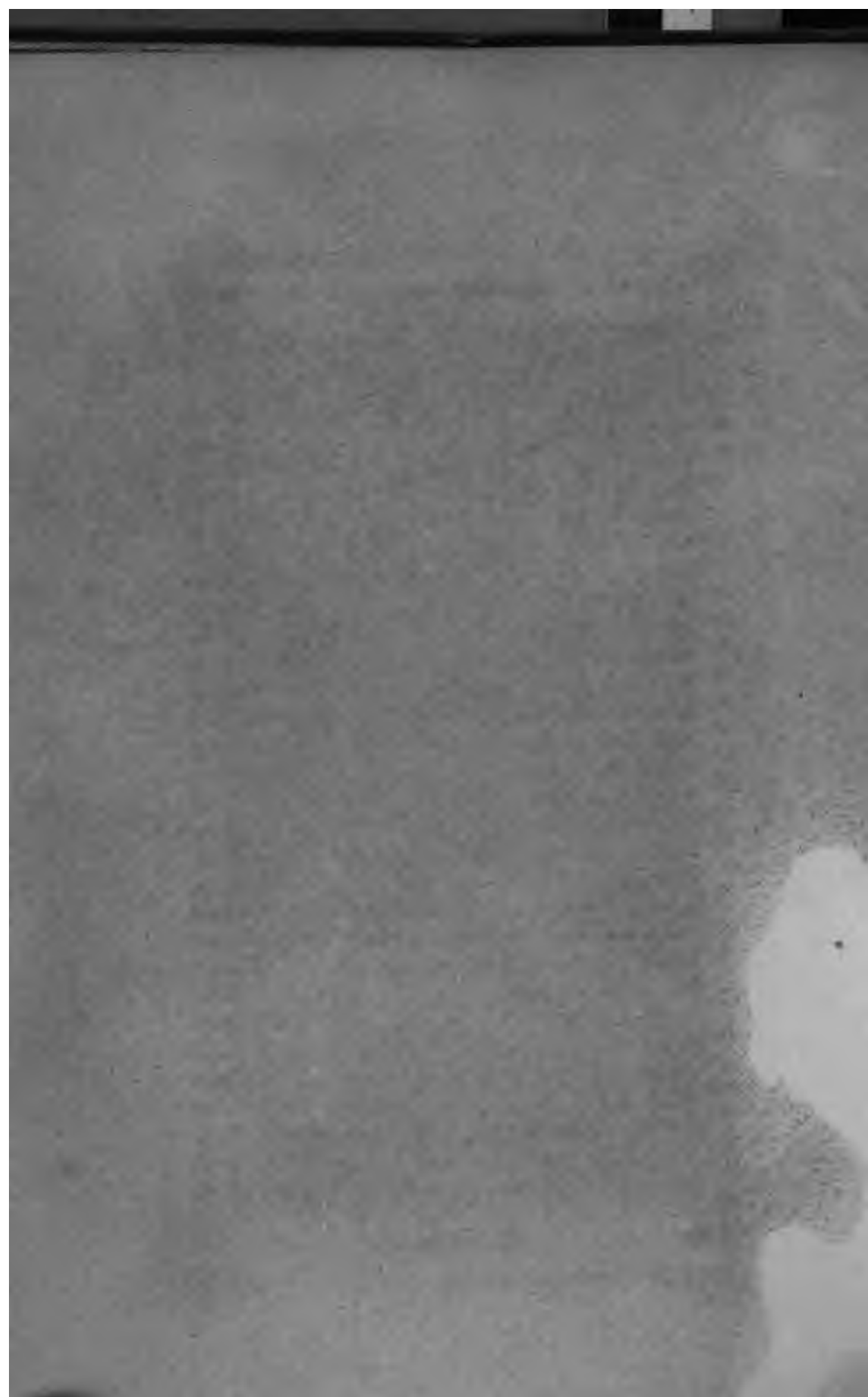
Our readers must not be surprised to see our buxom milk-maid without her shoes and stockings, a custom which many strangers remark as peculiar to Scotland: it is not poverty, but domestic economy; shoes are a burden to such feet. It is no doubt true, that on

holidays they do attire themselves, like others, in their shoes and hose, but even then the usual custom often prevails, and not until they reach the outskirts of the bustling town do they encumber their feet with tight and scarcely worn shoes.

An important branch of agriculture is the cultivation of live-stock, embracing all that assists in labour or is used for food,—cattle, sheep, and poultry. Those who reside near the sea-coast depend also upon the resources of the deep for nourishment, and our tables are supplied with fish of various kinds through the hardy enterprise of the fisherman, whose wife carries the produce of his night's labour to market, endeavouring, by ingenuity and powerful argument, to gain remuneration for her husband's risk. One of our Illustrations represents a Newhaven fishwoman, a class of people remarkable for cleanliness of person and picturesque dress, for beauty among the young women, and for a power of language only equalled at Billingsgate, but more powerful in argument while disposing of their property. Many anecdotes are recorded of the Newhaven fishwomen and their customers: they are celebrated for asking a much higher price for their fish than they are ultimately willing to take, with the view, no doubt, of selling their men's lives as dearly as possible; for we have heard, that, in answer to an underbidding customer, the argument, "It's no fish you're buyin', its men's lives," has been used effectively: their dignity is sometimes sorely offended, especially when an unexpected reduction has been offered for their haddocks. Our annexed Illustration exhibits Cornish fishwomen.

The above classes are independent traders, and are





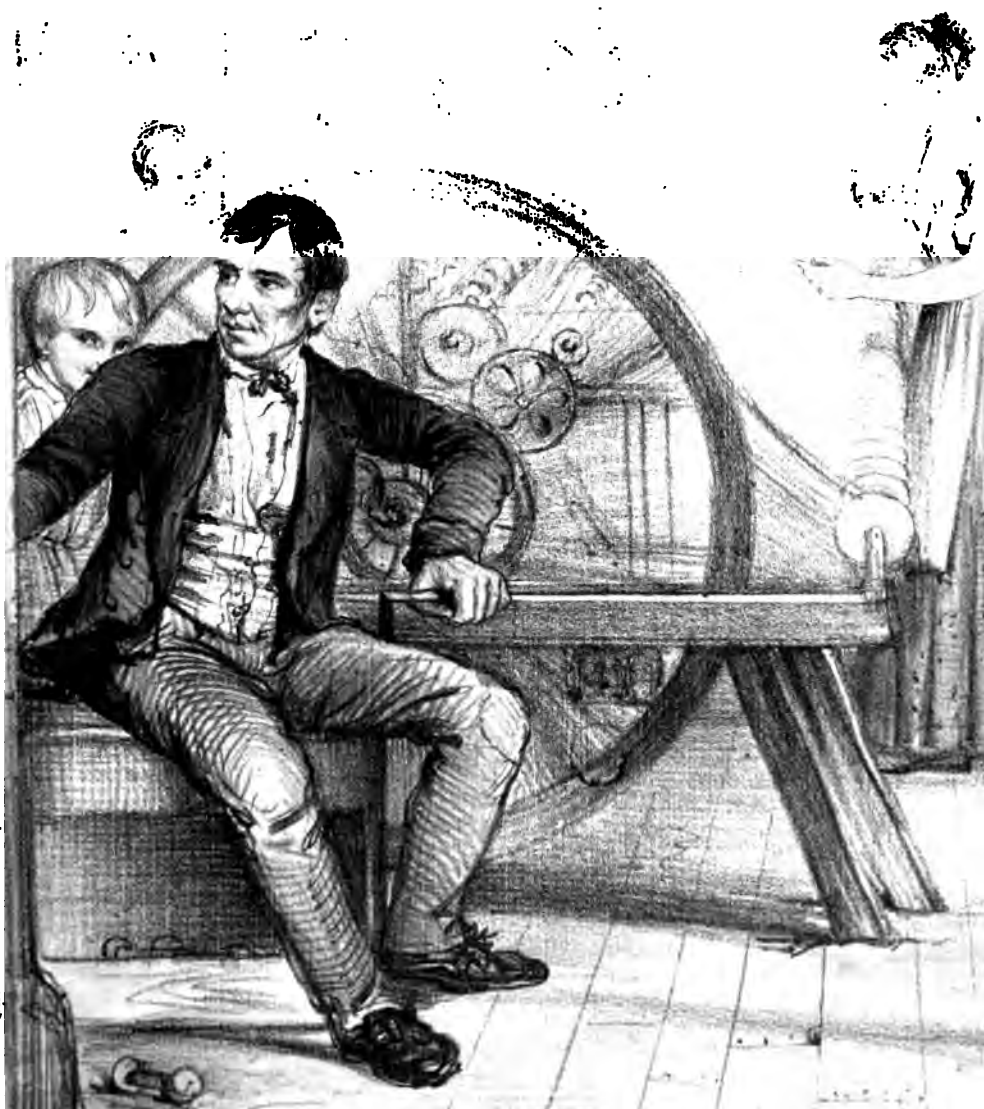
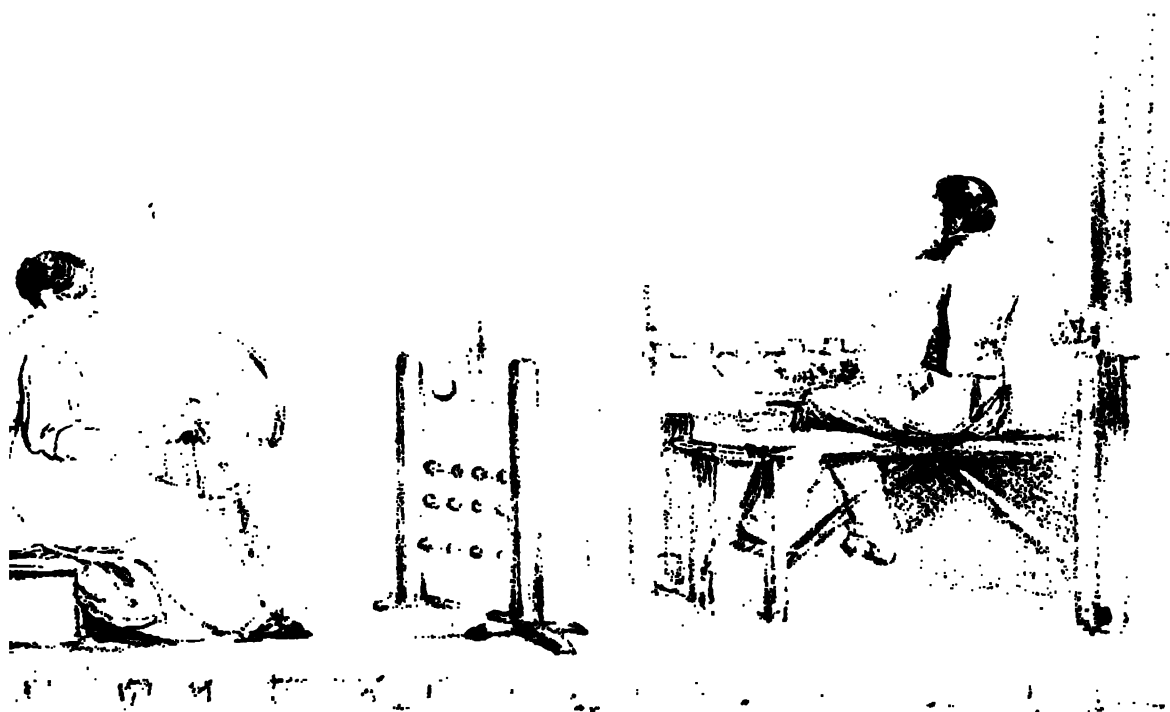
not so limited in their means as mere labourers, unless by a falling-off of the produce of the earth and sea.

The remarks concerning the peasantry are not only applicable to agriculture, but to every branch of industry, which, not requiring more than the average ability of man (in fact, little save bodily labour), is supplied abundantly in the market at a very low price; many sources of employment being destroyed by the progress of science discovering and inventing powers calculated to supersede the natural labour of man; and until succeeding generations find new avocations, privations, with all their pains and sorrows, must be the lot of those who have to depend upon the powers of their sinews for subsistence; as, for instance, the various facilities for executing the different branches of agricultural labour; the powerful steam-looms reducing the remuneration of the honest weaver's six long days' work to a few shillings; so few indeed, that those who are accustomed to have their loaf handed in by the baker to supply slices for their children, can hardly imagine how the weaver's six children are able to get a slice of anything; and as for clothes, poor creatures, though manufacturing them for other people in abundance, so cheap that even the slaves of European compassion are richly clad, yet the makers are not able to procure sufficient raiment to cover themselves; for those who are acquainted with the weavers of the manufacturing districts must be familiar with the antique appearance of the weaver's attire, not entire, but something like an old farm-house, that has a bit of an old wall or tower at one corner broken down by the weather, and patched up in successive years with various materials,

according to the means or convenience of the tenant; exhibiting a medley of mud, stone, wood, brick, plaster, and thatch; some portions of the architecture bearing the stamp of style, but of so remote a date, that the most studious antiquary would find it difficult to name: so it is with those tattered, yet oft-mended garments, that clothe some of our most intelligent men. Many a page has manifested to the world the thoughts that have passed with every flight of the shuttle; many arguments that would rivet the attention of the philosopher have been held by the occupants of those dusty earthen loom-stances. Clack, dack, goes the shuttle; pithy the affirmations, until the one or the other is puzzled, and then relieves himself by whistling or singing, "A man's a man, for a' that."

We have introduced a couple of sketches: one was taken in the shop of a master weaver, who is one that procures employment for many. The sketch represents the master himself, as he appeared when preparing the bobbins for others: the other exhibits a ribbon-loom at Coventry, and the operative is a manufacturer of those beautiful appendages to a lady's dress that are so useful and ornamental. It is impossible, in our illustration, to give any idea of the ingenious arrangement of the machinery by which the various patterns are woven on this light article, and the number manufactured at the same instant. Those of our young friends who may have an opportunity of visiting the shawl-weaving of Paisley, the tartans and plaids of Stirling and Galashiels, the woollen-cloth manufactures of various parts of England, and the carpets of Kidderminster, and also those of Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire, with many other fabrics,





especially the cotton, will gain an enlarged view of the ingenuity of the mechanic, and the value of science when applied to the arts and manufactures.

The silk-ribbon manufacture forms, with watch-making, the staple trade of Coventry, and affords employment to many families, men, women, and children, who live dependent on the taste of the ladies. We strongly advise our young readers, when an opportunity offers, to visit the workshops of the men of Coventry. We would recommend the hand-loom weavers, for at the steam-looms they are rather jealous of strangers, lest they should take hints and outdo them in their productions: but the human machines are fearless of their visits; their greatest enemy is the steam-engine, who took the secret of manipulation out of their hands, and, with the strength of a young giant contending with an aged warrior, every way sound but in muscular vigour, seized his weapons and wielded them, according to the weak man's example, with supernatural strength, and to the destruction of the poor man's stronghold; so that the old-fashioned weaver is glad to see any friend who may assist in strengthening him against his rival: and as the duty of imparting the first rudiments of man's progress in knowledge devolves upon our fair friends as they arrive at maturity, any clearer knowledge which they may possess in regard to those every-day matters which attract children, though common to their seniors, will not be lost.

Although there is a great similarity in all kinds of weaving, yet there are distinctions worthy of our notice in every separate branch; and the more we inquire into the method of producing a certain article, the more we

will be astonished at the powers with which man has been furnished by his Maker for procuring a supply for his wants.

Considering the vast consumption of this beautiful article, and its trifling expense, we cannot wonder at the application of steam-power to supply the demand arising from the destruction that goes on from day to day with the ladies' ribbons, washed, ironed, dyed, and twisted to pieces. Long may the men of Coventry supply the ladies of England, ay, and of other lands, with such silken bands.

After our friends have taken a peep at the workshops, where old and young toil from morning till night, endeavouring to please their fickle fancies, and after becoming acquainted with the faces of their humble artizans, let them take pleasure in looking over the contents of the ribbon-box, to show that they appreciate the labour, and wish the weary workman a pleasant holiday.

The weavers of Scotland were comparatively a wealthy body forty years ago; now, when sickness or want visits a community, they are the sufferers; many of them in their youth, educated almost like gentlemen of independence, applied their skill to a then lucrative business; but steam comes into use, and starvation overtakes thousands. Those disaffected men who earn by watching a machine a triple or quadruple income, should be afraid and ashamed to create misery amongst their families by turbulence and discontent, when they consider the patience of the men who by their hard work can barely support life. The money they subscribe for stopping work might well be given to their comrades in labour, but not in plenty.

We have endeavoured to draw the attention of our readers, by means of our illustrations and the accompanying remarks, to the people by whose labour we are enabled to procure materials for food and clothing. We are indebted, in the first place, to the farmer and his labourers, whose watchfulness over their flocks and herds, and also their careful cultivation of the ground, enable us to obtain these various necessities: to the ingenuity of the mechanic and manufacturer we are indebted for the various articles of comfort and luxury we enjoy: but, as it is not in the power of all to manufacture for their own use from the raw material, nor convenient for the manufacturer to attend also to the distribution of his goods in small quantities amongst those requiring them, a great portion of the population of the country procure their livelihood by becoming agents between the manufacturer and the consumer, either as merchants, brokers, or retail dealers. In small communities, these various terms may be applied to the same person; but the merchants of our large towns are men who hold a very high rank in the country; their dealings are not confined to their fellow-countrymen, but extend over the globe, spreading the benefits resulting from friendly intercourse among all nations, binding in ties of amity the civilized and barbarous, and preserving, at least, the outward appearance of peace by the power of mutual interest, the result of their individual wants. Before the Romans arrived in Britain, the natives on the coast had so much commercial intercourse with their Gallic neighbours, as to manifest the good effects of it in their improved condition, compared with the inland tribes, whose chief occupations were

hunting and warfare, and who no doubt looked with great contempt upon their brethren on the coast. However slow in progress, the commercial importance of this country gradually increased, certainly through great difficulties, in consequence of the false estimate of its value made by those who had the power of encouraging or depressing it; but now, instead of the merchant and trader being objects of contempt, as mean grovelling persons living by fraud, they, by their probity, independence, and general knowledge of mankind and their wants, command respect, and occupy the place of legislators amongst the noblest in the land, enacting laws to regulate the conduct and transactions of a people whose greatest boast is their commercial relationship with all parts of the world.

These merchants, through their agents, receive orders from all countries for every article of merchandize; these orders are transmitted to the manufacturer direct, or to the wholesale dealer, who has a stock constantly in readiness. Goods of all kinds, exported or imported, pass from merchant to merchant, as their wants may be, and, through the agency of a broker or wholesale dealer, pass again in smaller quantities to the retailer's shop, where the public, from the most opulent to the beggar, can procure them in quantities sufficient for their immediate wants: the exchanges are easily made by the coins of various representative value. The farmer disposes of his sheep and cattle to the drover and salesman, who sells them again to the butcher, by whom the public are supplied with animal food from day to day. We give sketches of this class, who are in daily requisition, with whose appearance our young friends must be



English Butcher.



Scotch Butcher.

well acquainted, as they occur in England, particularly the ruddy boy galloping on the large horse, carrying a basket in one hand, whipping the reins about with the other, and looking so smart, from the top of his curly head to the bottom of his blue smock-frock. Our sketch does not represent the boy in his wild career, but the man, after he has passed a few years, and got tired of galloping, going through his daily routine of pointing out the choice legs of mutton, the prize-beef, and all the luxuries he is familiar with. His neighbour on the page gives an idea of the dress of the Scotch butcher, or flesher, who is often as corpulent as John Bull has any right to be; and his hearty, "Gude day to ye," and "What'll ye buy?—a fine Pope's eye steak, Mem?" is quite inviting to the various Meg Dods that frequent his stall every morning. In our sketch of the baker's men, a peculiar difference will be observed in the manner of carrying their treasures.

The Woollen Manufacture of Great Britain is the earliest of note in this country, and continued the most important branch of manufacture, till the rapid progress of the latter, facilitated so wonderfully by the invention of machinery, took precedence of it. It is recorded, that the first manufactory was established at Winchester, in order that the Roman soldiers might be supplied with clothing; but, as it is not noticed for a considerable time, it does not seem to have made much progress. In the twelfth century, owing to the exportation of fleeces to Flanders, where the cloth manufactures flourished most, the value of the fleece in Great Britain had increased *five per cent.*, while the sheep had decreased to the same amount. The value of the woollen

manufacture, and the esteem in which it was held, is still evident from the ancient custom of the woolsack being the seat of our Chancellors and Judges in the House of Peers.

Before a committee of the House of Commons, in 1810, the woollen manufacturers were examined, to ascertain the state of that trade in Great Britain; and it was then estimated that the total value of the manufactured woollen goods was not less than 20,000,000*l.*; giving employment to nearly 3,000,000 men, women, boys, and girls. It has been likewise stated, that, since the invention of machinery, 35 individuals can do as much as 1634 did in the year 1785; the capital invested calculated about 6,000,000*l.* The annual value of the goods made in the West Riding of Yorkshire alone is estimated at about 8,000,000*l.* A statistical estimate made in 1832, was to this effect: 36,000,000 sheep, fed in England and Wales, each of which yields a fleece of 4 lbs. weight, or 144,000,000 lbs., which, at 1*s.* *per* lb. (or 12*l.* *per* pack) is worth 7,400,000*l.*; when manufactured, these produced 20,000,000*l.*; leaving a profit of 12,000,000*l.* to the manufacturers. The principal seats of the cloth manufactures are in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the counties of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire; Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, &c., are the principal centres; Leeds being the chief mart for coloured and white broad cloths. The principal manufactures at Halifax are flannels and baizes. Blankets are manufactured between Leeds and Huddersfield, and take their name from Thomas Blanket, of Bristol, who, in 1339, in consequence of the prohibition of the exportation of British wool, set up a loom

in his own house. Returns are ordered to be made every Easter to the justices at Pontefract sessions, of the quantities of broad and narrow cloths manufactured in the West Riding during the preceding year.

The manufacture is carried on in three different modes: that of the master clothier, who buys his wool from the importer, and gives it out to be manufactured either in factories or in private houses; 2nd, the factory system, by which every process is carried on under the same roof. The last is the domestic system, in which private weavers purchase wool from the dealers, and employ themselves, wives, children, and sometimes several journeymen, in the various manufacturing processes, under their own roofs. In the west of England, the goods are exposed at periodical markets or fairs; in Yorkshire, in cloth halls, of which there are three at Leeds, being long galleries, having stands, in double rows, running the whole length, on which are displayed the goods; the merchants pass between and purchase: at a given time, a bell rings, and the business closes. The goods purchased are then conveyed to the merchants, who get them finished for themselves; dressing being a separate business, requiring great perfection. The machinery used is similar to that of the cotton manufacture,—spinning-jennies, the slabbing mill, and the carding engine.

In 1760, the value of the Cotton Manufacture did not exceed 200,000*l.*; in 1834, it was estimated at about 40,000,000*l.*, employing 850,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c., and 111,000 engineers, masons, smiths, joiners, and machine-makers, whose joint wages amount to 5,330,000*l.* annually. The capital invested in this manufacture is estimated at upwards of 75,000,000*l.*



Village Tailor measuring the Doctor whose notation is mounted L. 27. C. 1. 1. 10

few pounds, we have a decided inclination for visiting the shop of a country tailor, or an old-fashioned member of the sheers and thimble, who receives orders from all kinds of people, and supplies them with coats, dressed and undressed, trowsers of all dimensions, and waistcoats of all colours: the journeymen and apprentices bear evident marks of the adaptation of the means to the end, and are at work at all hours, and for any person, as if expressly made for *their* service.

What would the British army be without tailors? Men, no doubt, and able men too; but fancy, for a moment, the "Blues," the "Scots Greys," or the "Coldstreams," sitting cross-legged in hundreds, with all the cloth they could forage, and cotton balls instead of leaden ones, patching red coats and cutting strait-jackets, for want of science enough to encompass a man's back: a hundred tailors would make them all "stand at ease," officers and all. It is whispered that tailors have no great objection to the popular prejudice among young lads against the craft; for undoubtedly their wages would be much reduced, if there were a great increase of workmen in these days of difficulty. The number of tailors and clothiers in Great Britain is 126,137.

The illustration of a "huckster's shop" represents, in a slight degree, the appearance of one of those marts for every thing, that are to be found in all small towns in populous districts; a place of rendezvous for country wives on market-days, having sometimes a refreshment-room, of an "open-house" character, for favourite farmers, who buy their spades, hoes, rakes, currycombs, tobacco, snuff, broadcloths, and beavers; their ladies





